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PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884.

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REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THE export of six and a half millions in gold at the close of last week is a matter not so important in itself as it is a sign of serious changes which are taking place in our commercial relations with Europe. If the European demand for American wheat had been at all equal to what was expected from the condition of their crops last year, we should have been importing instead of exporting gold at this time of the year. That Europe has been obliged to make large purchases of grain, is beyond question. But other sources of supply have been drawn upon, and on terms more favorable than even our own Northwest has been able to offer. As we said before, India has been the principal of these; and with its unlimited supply of cheap labor, and nearly unlimited area of wheat-land, its rivalry is likely to prove a very serious matter to the United States. In the four years ending 1882, it increased its exports three-fold, and the quantity exported last year must have been greater still. Nothing is wanting to the country for this purpose, except the extension of its railroad system; and the East Indian Government has taken this in hand, and promises to push it with all its energy.

The whole situation is a forcible commentary upon the folly of developing any form of industrial production greatly beyond the limits of the home demand, and of thus making the national prosperity dependent upon the shifts and changes of international markets. The excessive premium we have been placing on the development of our agriculture has had this effect, and the disaster to us would have been far greater, had not our manufacturing system come forward so rapidly under the influence of a protective tariff. As it is, considerable distress prevails among the farming population of Minnesota and states similarly situated. They are heavily indebted to dealers in patent and costly implements of agriculture. They counted on their wheat sales of the present year to enable them to discharge these debts, and the depression in the wheat market has left them without the means to do so.

One direct result of this depression will be a general check to immigration from continental Europe. Just as the report of good times in America tends to stimulate that immigration, so the news that Americans are not making money has the effect of reducing its volume. The great steamship lines say they expect to bring fewer immigrants this summer, although the recent returns indicate rather an increase than a decrease.

We would suggest to both parties in the present controversy over the tariff, that they will find it wiser to avoid ascribing the present hard times either to the continuance of protection and of the duties on raw materials, or to the continuance of the agitation for the lowering of the tariff. It is natural to desire an easy and simple explanation, and one in accord with our preferences. But after the election of a protectionist President and Congress next November, and the discontinuance of anti-tariff agitation, the protectionists would find it a little embarrassing to have to account for the continuance of falling markets and a general want of confidence. This embarrassment, as we hope and believe, the free traders will escape.

THE Democrats in both branches of Congress are aware of the immense importance of the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter of the power of Congress to issue paper money, and to make it a legal tender in payment of private debts. The hard-money men of both parties have been somewhat alarmed by the discovery that, as the Constitution stands, Congress has full power in the matter; and a proposal to amend the Constitution so as to take away this power would have the joint support of a large section of both parties. Mr. HEWITT has offered such an amendment in the House of Representatives, but we think it unlikely that he will secure a majority of that house in its support. If it were well pressed, it might serve the good purpose of putting an end to alliances between Democrats and Greenbackers in certain states and congressional districts. Nothing could be more absurd and politically immoral than such alliances. They can be paralleled only with the

co-operation of the Home Rulers and the Tories, within and outside the British Parliament. The Greenbackers are the strongest advocates of the centralization of power that have appeared in this country since the Federalists ceased to exist as a party; and some of their doctrines go beyond anything that a Federalist could have supported. They are the very opposite of Democrats, and, by their general view of the Constitution and their support of the protectionist policy, they may be classed as an extreme but dissatisfied section of the Republicans.

Other Democrats, like Mr. BAYARD, are more displeased with the general doctrine of the decision than with its special application to our paper currency. He has offered a resolution proposing such an amendment to the Constitution as would set aside that doctrine, and would revive "strict construction" as a canon of interpretation. Of his success on this point we entertain no fears. The decision of the Supreme Court corresponds more exactly than any of its previous deliverances with the conclusions reached by the American people during the War. We now believe that we are a sovereign nation, and that our national government is vested with all the powers necessary for the maintenance of its authority, the perpetuation of its existence, and the defence of its citizens in the discharge of every duty it requires of them. Back from that point there will be no retreat.

The next amendment to the Constitution probably will be in the line of an extension of the powers granted to Congress. The subject of divorce is one with which the state governments have failed to deal wisely and effectively. It is one of prime importance in its bearing upon the moral development of the country. It also is one on which collision of state laws and jurisdictions gives facility for gross outrages and the infliction of great hardships. There is a growing conviction that nothing less than the transfer of the whole matter to the jurisdiction of Congress and of the national courts will suffice to remove these evils and to prevent the occurrence of worse. Every time the question comes before a State legislature, as it now is before that of New York, the futility of merely state action is made evident, and a larger feeling is created as to the need of a national law. We do not see, however, that it will be possible to establish a national divorce law without establishing a national marriage law at the same time. Indeed, the wide differences between the laws of different states as to what constitutes a legal marriage, are the source of nearly as much dishonesty and hardship as are the divorce laws.

THE testimony given before Mr. SPRINGER's committee by Mr. SPENCER of Alabama, Mr. MACVEAGH and Mr. GIBSON, is of great importance in its bearing on the history of the Star Route cases. Mr. SPENCER denies that he has failed in any way to do his duty by the government and the country. He claims to have given the government much valuable information with reference to the Star Route frauds, and even to have suggested to Mr. JAMES the prosecution of those frauds. This does not coincide with the account of their origin given by Mr. JAMES. What that gentleman will say of it is a matter of interest. Mr. SPENCER says that his withdrawal from Washington during the prosecution of the suits was deliberate, and was quite in accordance with his understanding with the department of justice. Upon this also we await explanations.

Mr. MACVEAGH and Mr. GIBSON are very outspoken in charging upon Mr. ARTHUR and his associates in the government the responsibility for the failure of the suit. So far as their enumeration of omissions goes, the charge seems to have foundation. It is undeniable that nothing has been done with evidence collected in various cases against the conspirators. Mr. CORKHILL's dismissal of the grand jury before indictments had been found, and when the statute of limitations was about to take effect, had an ugly look, as was said at the time. The retention in office of such men as Mr. FRANK HATTON was a grievance of which Mr. MACVEAGH justly complains. But when we come to ask after the specific obstacles which the administration put in the way of a vigorous prosecution,

we are not satisfied with the evidence against it. It may be that Mr. ARTHUR did not relish these prosecutions which involved so many of his political friends. It is quite certain that he did not enter into them in the spirit in which Mr. GARFIELD exhorted Mr. JAMES and Mr. MACVEAGH to punish the criminals. But that he made it impossible for the department of justice to secure a verdict of guilty in either of the two prosecutions, we do not believe. And we think it questionable whether Mr. MACVEAGH has done well to speak so freely of matters known to him only in his confidential relation as a member of the cabinet. It is a mistake, in the pursuit of any immediate purpose, however excellent, to set a precedent which may tend to make confidential relations between a President and his cabinet impossible.

THOSE who fear a lowering of the tone of political morals through the establishment of woman suffrage, will not be reassured by the report of the interview between Mr. ARTHUR and the delegation from the National Convention held in advocacy of this reform. The spokeswoman of the delegation made Mr. ARTHUR a distinct offer of an election to the presidency, if he would pledge himself to support their cause. It is the weakness of movements like this that their friends are too apt to ascribe to them an importance which casts everything else into the background. Thus in Massachusetts they seemed to think loyalty to "the cause" sufficient to entitle General BUTLER to popular support, and that other qualifications could be dispensed with. A little more thoughtfulness and cautiousness would have made these ladies see that this public proposal of a political bargain was much more likely to hurt than to help them with the public generally.

That Mr. ARTHUR is a candidate for the Presidency, is no longer even formally a secret. His friends, professing to speak for him, have declared that they possess his sanction for the steps they have been taking in his behalf. His enemies say that several of his promises and appointments have been made with a view of promoting his political prospects. A prominent member of congress is mentioned as having been secured by the offer of a seat on the supreme bench. These statements are contradicted with as much emphasis as they are made; but the President must expect that from this time every act of his will be regarded as having a bearing on his prospects as a candidate. It is claimed that even in his own state he will fail to secure the vote of the Republican delegation, and that in North Carolina and some other parts of the South his friends among the office-holders have been much less successful than was expected.

THE Senate on Tuesday last ratified the Reciprocity Treaty with Mexico, by a vote of 41 to 20. Senator CAMERON, who was paired against the treaty on the previous vote, was paired in its favor on this. The treaty may be said to have been an administration measure, both the President and the Secretary of State having made up their minds to secure its passage. The previous vote showed that it needed the support of only a single additional senator to effect this; and administrations have many ways of turning the scale in favor of a measure on which public opinion is closely divided. The strength of the opposition to the treaty was in the South, while the strength of the support was in New England. Senators who have no faith in reciprocity generally, are quoted as saying that they would vote for any measure to increase commerce with Mexico, because their constituents had invested millions in the Mexican Central Railway, whose completion was announced on the previous Saturday. This railway runs from the Mexican capital twelve hundred miles to our frontier, and has been built with the money of New England capitalists. The whole country through which it passes is said to contain but eighteen per cent. of the population of Mexico, all the rest lying to the south of the capital, where General GRANT's investments have been made. That the railway and the treaty will secure a larger amount of intercourse between the two countries, is extremely probable. That this will be an unmixed gain to either, we do not believe. It will give its opportunity to the filibuster element in the Southwest, for it will create complications and collisions which will be alleged as reasons for the farther annexation of Mexican territory to the United States. America paid dearly enough for its former encroachments upon her sister republic. The civil war was a direct outgrowth of the war upon Mexico. It is the urgent duty of all patriotic Americans to keep guard against this greedy and ruinous spirit of international plunder.

The Treaty could not have been passed without an amendment which

may be regarded as removing the most serious objection to it. This prescribes that before it shall go into effect a law must be passed by both branches of Congress to place upon the free list of our tariff the articles specified in the treaty as to come in free from Mexico. This is a concession of the point urged by protectionists for years past, that our tariff laws should not be altered by the action of one branch of congress, without the consent of the other. That the Senate has made this concession formally, is of great significance. But we have no security that subsequent Senates will feel themselves to be bound by this precedent.

ON Tuesday the Committee of Ways and Means reported to the House Mr. MORRISON's tariff bill in its amended form. It provides for the general reduction of duties by twenty per cent., and places wool, salt and lumber absolutely on the free list, and also coal as soon as Canada provides for the free admission of American coal. The accompanying report of the majority speaks of the failure of the tariff as amended last year to reduce the national revenue, and declares that the one now proposed will effect a reduction of thirty-one million dollars. An attempt is made to represent the reductions as a boon to the manufacturing interest, and to trace the present depression in prices and wages to "the enormities of our protective system." The connection is not shown.

The minority report, prepared by Mr. MCKINLEY, is an admirable statement of the reasons against the bill. It opposes a horizontal reduction as essentially absurd and unjust. It shows that the bill has received little support before the Committee, except from a Free Trade club in Brooklyn, which asks not this bill but absolute freedom of trade. It declares that the bill will disturb business, will force down wages, will stimulate imports, will restrain the growth of national wealth, and will vitiate the tariff by substituting *ad valorem* for specific duties.

The prospect of carrying the bill through the House is not so good as we could desire. From the first, we have wished nothing so much as that the Democrats might be united on a measure which would place them before the country as the enemies of the protective policy. It is opportune to remember that in 1840 the Whigs elected General HARRISON on the protectionist issue; that in 1844 the Democrats elected Mr. POLK and Mr. DALLAS on an evasion of that issue; and that in 1847 the protectionist tariff of 1842 was swept away, and a free trade system introduced which lasted for fourteen years. The danger at the present time is that of a recurrence of the evasion of 1844. With the issue between free trade and protection fairly before the country, we have no fears for the result; but we know that the most cunning leaders of the Democratic party have made up their minds that it shall not be so placed before the country. Mr. TILDEN and Mr. KELLY have joined hands for this purpose, and have suppressed the Democratic mass meeting which was to be held in New York in support of Mr. MORRISON's tariff. Mr. RANDALL and his associates are no more than the organs and tools of this leadership, and Republicans, so far from desiring their success, should do everything that is not inconsistent with their own principles to support Democrats like Mr. CARLISLE and Mr. MORRISON against them.

That the whole Democratic vote in the House will be rallied to the support of the bill, seems possible. Members of the majority who denounce the measure unsparingly, confess that they do not see their way for voting against it, if it be made a party measure by the caucus. That it will be taken into the caucus is quite certain; and its friends are ready to deal with the opposition to it in a very liberal spirit. It is even said that they are ready to throw over the free list, and to insist on nothing but a general reduction of twenty per cent. in all duties. This is the shape in which they wish to put the question of revenue reform before the country this fall. We cannot congratulate them on the wisdom of this choice. The American public is not so obtuse or indifferent but that it can be made to see the absurdity of a horizontal reduction of duties, and to understand that this would amount in many cases to the abolition of all duties of a protective kind upon the imported article. Thus far the Committee have not received much proof that the country is eager for this reduction. It is only the defeated and discredited Democracy of Maine that comes forward with a demand for the passage of the measure, while the election of Mr. FUNSTON from a district containing one-third of all the voters in Kansas has rather weakened the belief that the Western farmer is eager for free trade.

THE report of the majority of the House Committee on Commerce against the repeal of the shipping registry law, reminds us of that ancient

paradox, "a forged release on the back of a forged bond." The committee gravely argue against the repeal, on the ground that it would permit of the free importation of a highly-elaborate article of foreign manufacture, and thus would discourage ship-building in the United States. There is not a law on the statute-book that either forbids or seriously discourages the free importation of ships of foreign build. Such ships come into our ports without the disadvantage of a single discriminating duty. They may be purchased and owned by our shipping merchants as freely as may ships built on the Kennebec or the Delaware. They are subject to no disadvantages, except that they carry the flag of some other country than our own. The assumption that Americans own no ships and make no money out of the Ocean carrying-trade, is altogether unfounded. The threat made this week by certain British ship-owners, that they would transfer their ships to some foreign flag, if forbidden to insure them beyond the value of vessel and cargo, is enough of itself to show that the flag is not an infallible indication of the nationality of the owners.

THOSE who have read Professor McMASTER's account of the condition of our prisons at the close of the Revolution, will remember that imprisonment for debt in those horrible dens was universal in the American colonies. This was an inheritance of English usage which America was supposed to have anticipated England in abolishing. It now appears that imprisonment for debt is still practised in the state of New York. A man has been found incarcerated for the last five years in Ludlow Street Jail, for no other offence than his inability to satisfy his creditors. His case was exceptional only in the magnitude of the hardship. It was the intention of the legislature to have abolished this practice years ago. But legal ingenuity has discovered in some old form of process a means of sending men to jail for being unfortunate. The abuse has been pressed on the attention of several recent legislatures, but still remains unabolished.

THE bill to deprive the Board of Aldermen in New York of the power to confirm the Mayor's nominations, has passed both branches of the State legislature, and it is expected that Governor CLEVELAND will sign it. This prospect has made the office of mayor so important that Mr. JOHN KELLY is announced as a candidate for it on the next vacancy. This, as we understand it, is exactly in accordance with the intention of the bill. So long as the mayor of an American city is an official of no authority, and is liable to be trammelled by the aldermen or councilmen, we shall see the city governed by an irresponsible political leader who controls the votes of the latter. When the mayor is emancipated from this thralldom, the actual governor of the city will be obliged to come forward from his courted obscurity, and to assume the public responsibilities which naturally attach to power. Nothing but the centralization of authority in the hands of the legal rulers, will suffice for the abolition of the office of Boss. A Boss who has to present himself to the people for their votes, who cannot shift the responsibilities of misgovernment upon subordinates he is ready to cast off when public indignation becomes too great, and who must give an account of his stewardship to the people of the community, will be comparatively harmless.

THE outbreak of unpleasant feeling toward the faculty of Princeton College among its students, may be traced to several causes. One of these was the transition from the somewhat lax administration of discipline under Dr. McCOSH to the more effective rule of Dean MURRAY. Dr. McCOSH came to this country with little or no idea of the kind of human material he was to deal with. Under his administration and through his persistent canvass of wealthy Presbyterians, Princeton grew in wealth, while it declined in some important elements of collegiate character. To bring the college back to its old standard of propriety is a work which involves a good deal of friction, and Dean MURRAY is entitled to the hearty sympathy and support of its friends. It was rather unfortunate that during this time of transition there should have arisen the question of the regulation of college athletics. The resolutions proposed for this purpose by the conference of representatives of college faculties were of a character that added to the difficulty. To young men they could not but appear as an extreme exercise of authority. The fact that they have been rejected entirely by a majority of the colleges concerned, and in part by all but two, is sufficient evidence of their inadequacy to solve the problem. Of these two, Princeton unfortunately was one. The action of the faculty precipitated a growth of ill feeling which had been going on for some time, and apparently without the knowledge of Dr. McCOSH.

He assured the New York meeting of the *alumni* that the college never had been in a more harmonious condition; and before he returned to Princeton he found that a condition of things had arisen which verged upon open rebellion. The proceedings of the students in bringing a mass of unfounded charges against the faculty, as they now confess, was inexcusable. But the tendency to the growth of a vicious public opinion in a body of young men isolated from the refining influence of home always is a marked one. In the present case, the most creditable thing to these young gentlemen is the distinctness with which they retracted the charges they had brought against the faculty in the matter of playing spy upon their proceedings.

THE Committee of One Hundred in this city have held a general meeting, and have submitted to a sub-committee the proposition to adjourn permanently. From a public standpoint, the only question is whether the Committee can serve a good purpose by continuing their existence, and this seems answered by their own recent experience to the contrary. But as the association was and is purely voluntary, and its members under no obligation either to quit or continue, except as their own judgments approve, the matter will be properly left to their decision.

IN Delaware Mr. ARTHUR has appointed Judge WALES, of the State bench, to fill the vacant United States judgeship. There is one obvious reason for approving and two others for condemning this appointment. The first is that Judge WALES is very competent in all particulars to fill the place, and entirely deserving to have it. The others are that it is a grave misfortune to have him taken from the State bench under existing circumstances, and that when the President refused to appoint Mr. SPRUANCE, on account of the pressure from Mr. RICHARD HARRINGTON and his *entourage*, he put the whole business on a wrong basis. Judge WALES's merits do not come into the scale against the submission to unworthy counsel.

THE charges brought against the Bureau of Statistics by one of its agents in the matter of collecting the statistics of immigration from Canada, have been contradicted, both by Mr. NIMMO and by several of his subordinates. They declare that no such wholesale methods as he alleges have been employed in computing the number of persons arriving from Canada who intend to make their stay with us, and that the methods actually employed are discriminating and adequate. It is obligatory upon our government, however, to look into the matter more closely, as we cannot afford to have such statements made by any former member of our public service, without taking steps to disprove them. That this man was employed by the Bureau of Statistics, is warrant enough for the authorities at Ottawa in listening to his statements. In one sense we owe nothing to Canada in this or any similar matter. The allegations brought against her own Commissioner of Fisheries by Professor YOULE HIND of Nova Scotia, although urged repeatedly upon the attention of her government, have resulted in no investigation. Professor HIND showed that the official figures as to the annual value of the Canadian fisheries which were submitted by that Commissioner to the International Commission at Halifax, and on the faith of which the heavy award of money was made against the United States, were gross fabrications. They were contradicted at nearly every point by the true statistics previously collected by the same commissioner, and embodied in his reports to the Dominion Government. Professor HIND made this discovery while employed in preparing the index to the testimony submitted to the International Commissions.

THE Democrats of Mississippi seem to have resolved that they will leave nothing undone to revive the feelings of sectional antagonism, which the better men of all sections and all parties had hoped were moribund. The Copiah County outrages, as brought to the light by the Senate's special committee, caused a revulsion of feeling even in those who had determined to hear no more about the bloody shirt. The frank avowal of representatives of Mississippi before that Committee, that they regarded murder as justifiable in the maintenance of white supremacy, left no possibility of doubt as to the meaning of the deeds of blood which had occurred in that region. To give emphasis to the political situation in the state, the legislature met in joint convention last Monday to hear an address on the life of the late Mr. S. S. PRENTISS. The orator of the day was Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, the still unpardoned President of the Southern Confederacy, who said he had been deprived of everything but being a Mississippian. Mr. DAVIS evidently regards his life, liberty, and

pursuit of happiness on his native soil, as trifling gifts from a government to whom all these were forfeited. He said he had been blamed for not asking pardon; "but pardon comes after repentance, and I have never repented. Were the same to be done again, I would do as I have done." This avowal was received with "vociferous applause" by the members of the legislature, as was his exhortation to the South to "take hold of the helm and steer the ship of state into port." If these things had been done in a corner for the private amusement of the legislature of Mississippi, they might have been passed over. But the Democrats of the country should be first to make it understood that they have neither sympathy nor toleration for these ungrateful insults to a clemency which has excited the admiration of the world, and which has constituted a widely-quoted precedent for humanity.

ACCORDING to a telegram sent from London, the English Government is organizing some kind of international agreement for the suppression of dynamite conspiracies, and is said to aim at bringing a united pressure upon the United States government for this purpose. There is no need of any pressure to induce the American government to do anything in its power, and not inconsistent with its honor, to suppress the export of this and similar explosives in ships which leave our ports. There are no two minds on the subject in America. But it will be as well for England not to provoke such a retort as might be made by any government which chose to recall the circumstances of ORSINI's conspiracy for the murder of NAPOLEON III. The bombs then employed were ordered for ORSINI in Birmingham by a British subject, and probably were paid for with English money. When the explosion in Paris killed ten persons and wounded one hundred and fifty, the outcry against the conspirators induced Lord PALMERSTON to propose special legislation for the suppression of such conspiracies to kill. The bill, however, was defeated, and one of ORSINI's accomplices was acquitted by an English court.

Is there any likelihood that England at an early date will return to that policy of protection whose maintenance for centuries was the prime cause of her present commercial supremacy? *The Spectator* of London thinks that the return of the Conservatives to power might result in the re-establishment of protective tariffs on commodities imported from protectionist countries. It alleges Lord SALISBURY's willingness to reopen the question, the belief in protection avowed by Mr. LOWTHER and Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, and the pliability of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE in the hands of his followers, as reasons for regarding this revolution as possible. It is quite true that the truth and wisdom of free trade are no longer prime assumptions with English politicians. It is probable also that if Lord BEACONSFIELD had carried the election in 1880 he would have proposed an imperial *Zollverein*, establishing free trade within the Empire, and laying protective duties upon both manufactures and raw materials (including food,) imported from other countries. But there is no man left among the Tory leaders who is large enough to propose such a revolution with any reasonable chance of success. That *The Spectator* thinks it possible, is an illustration of its characteristic weakness,—that it is always looking for events much larger and more striking than ever occur.

THE announcement that the University of Oxford has decided to admit women to the same examinations as men, is a gain for the cause of co-education in the same sense that it concedes that women need to know whatever constitutes a liberal education for their brothers and husbands. But it does not admit women to any teaching that was not already open to them. The English Universities are not educating bodies, but only examining bodies. The actual work of teaching is done by the colleges, which arose within the Universities in the Middle Ages as a kind of semi-scholastic dormitories for the maintenance of good morals among the rather lawless students who crowded the University cities by tens of thousands. From being merely lodging-houses, these colleges became the places where the teaching body met their pupils, and by degrees the whole work of teaching passed into their hands. The Universities still retained certain professorships, and of late their number has been increased. But the college tutors determine what is required for a degree, and keep in their own hands the work of getting the students ready to pass the examinations for it. To attend a professor's lecture is a piece of supererogation which a tutor is apt to discourage as waste of time and attention. The new rule means no more than that colleges for

women, like Girton College at Cambridge, will be treated at Oxford as Girton is in the sister university.

It is very evident that Prince BISMARCK has been making a use of the LASKER Incident which is not justifiable in any view. Ever since the indiscreet publication of Mr. SARGENT's report on the reasons for the exclusion of our pork from Germany, our minister to Berlin has been a marked man. For any man who comes in Prince BISMARCK's way, the great chancellor has no mercy. He persecutes even subordinates who have displeased him, as though they were persons of consideration; and he leaves no stone unturned to make their life a burden to them. It is the most notable infirmity of his really great mind that he can neither forgive nor tolerate opposition to his plans. It is because he has given the signal, that the whole pack of the official and semi-official press of Germany are united in demanding Mr. SARGENT's recall, and are holding him responsible for the silly resolution which Congress saw fit to send to the *Reichstag*. The published correspondence shows that Mr. SARGENT confined himself to the bare transmission of the resolution, not adding a word to its scope or in any way giving an excuse for the envenomed attacks of the German newspapers. We infer from the tone of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN's reply that Mr. SARGENT will not be recalled from Berlin. There is not the slightest reason that he should. We did not send him thither to play the agreeable to Prince BISMARCK, but to look after our national interests; and the outcry seems to mean no more than that this has been done too well to suit the German government.

That the German Liberals would not let the opportunity slip of making some little political capital, was to be expected. On what purely party ground Congress managed to put itself by its resolutions, is shown by the squabble at the opening of the *Reichstag*, when its action was hailed as a fine lift to one of the many fragments into which that body is divided. Had BISMARCK kept the quarrel down to this single issue, he would have had the judgment of all sensible people with him.

ENGLAND continues her advance in Eastern Soudan against OSMAN DIGNA. How far she meant to go and what she expected to accomplish, no one could tell until Lord GRANVILLE rose to explain the policy of the ministry in the House of Lords. The policy seems to have been devised as an excuse for yielding to the clamor that forced Mr. GLADSTONE to send troops into the Soudan. The advance is to go a certain distance, and then it is to stop. Egypt is to give up the whole province. The Western half is to be assigned to El Mahdi; the Eastern to become a dependency of the British Empire. Abyssinia is to get a slice, and is to accept a British resident in return for the concession. This shows that Mr. GLADSTONE has managed to follow in the steps of Lord BEACONSFIELD more faithfully than his worst enemy could have predicted. The old assumptions that the Earth is an appanage of the British crown, and the mission of the English people is to annex so much of it as takes their fancy, come out as frankly as ever. England has but one right in the Soudan,—the right to get out of it. But this British statesman, with the nearest approach to conscience that has been observed in any of his class, treats the country as though he had a commission like that of JOSHUA to enter in and take possession, and as though Egyptians and Soudanese had no rights an English statesman was bound to respect.

In Southern Africa, curiously enough, the English ministry are proceeding on exactly the opposite tack. The Convention of Prætoria, which put an end to the war with Boers of the Transvaal Republic, has been a source of constant disputes between the two countries ever since. As the result of negotiations carried on in London with a delegation from the Transvaal, the English government has given up nearly everything conceded to it by the Convention, and has made the Boers virtually independent of the Queen's rule. All that remains of English suzerainty is the pledge that they will make no treaty with any other country without English consent, and will abstain from wars in certain directions upon the natives. Even the British resident disappears from Prætoria, and the Boers are left to work out their own problem in their own way.

[See "News Summary," page 364.]

PHILADELPHIA'S CHOICE OF DELEGATES.

THE Republicans of Philadelphia, whom we presume to be really interested in the nomination of a worthy and fit candidate for President, will deserve to incur the worst consequences, if they do not overthrow the "set-up" which has been arranged for their delegates to

Chicago. This programme of political managers has been made public within the last few days. It has two features, both of which are monstrosities. These are that (1) delegates are not to be chosen by the people, but by the delegates who shall be elected to the Harrisburg Convention; and (2) that these latter delegates, already designated from the customary list of ward politicians, and who are to be but the instruments of the same "machine" which intends to control and direct the whole business, have already had the selection made for them.

This, then, leaves the great mass of the Republicans of Philadelphia practically without voice as to their delegates to Chicago. They are stripped of the right which the Convention of 1880 guaranteed them,—that of choosing for themselves in district conventions; and they are to be represented once more by delegates who do not reflect their feelings or feel under any obligation to carry out their views.

It is useless, of course, to go into any elaborate criticism of this "set-up" scheme. The time has gone by when such a subject was fresh and interesting. Everybody understands the sort of politics which underlies such work, and the sort of political and public results which proceed from it. Furthermore, everybody knows that it is useless to submit to such prearranged jobs, and that a systematic and determined movement against them will soon show their weakness. In the present case the job is additionally weak, because it is not even according to the rules of the party. It is not regular. There can be no difficulty—none in the world worth mention,—in holding in Philadelphia "popular district conventions," such as the Convention of 1880 intended, and such as the result of the long struggle in that body decided there should hereafter be. In the case of these districts, lying compactly in a great city, where a man may go from one end to the other of any one of them in an hour's time, the creation by direct vote of the people of a body charged with the simple and single duty of electing the two national delegates, is natural, easy, direct and proper, and in perfect accord with the highest authority of the party, its national convention, and national committee. There is no reason for irregularity, except the purpose of serving political ends, regardless of the people's preferences; and this purpose it is, of course, that underlies the irregular and crooked job whose proportions have just been disclosed.

Philadelphia will send ten district delegates to Chicago. These alone, regardless of what share she may have of the six from the State "at large," will make a larger delegation than will be sent by eight of the States. Their choice is a matter of more than local interest; it is a matter of public concern. They should be elected in the best way, in the freest way, in the most open way, and with the least dictation by political managers and "bosses." It is therefore a matter of living interest to see whether the Republicans of the five city districts will not speedily assert their own rights and demand the exercise of them. They may be assured that in this instance, as in many preceding it, their indifference and inactivity are counted on as two of the spokes in the wheel of the scheme to strip them of their rights; but it may be presumed that in this instance they are not indifferent and will not be inactive. It will be easy for them to move for themselves, to conform to the rules of the party as formulated by the national body, to secure district conventions, and to elect therein delegates that will really represent them; and if they do this it will be a most fit and wholesome thing. There should be a wide and deep furrow plowed through the "set-up" which has been announced.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S WEAK PLACES.

THE admirable lecture of Professor JAMES on the career of the German Chancellor was timely. It is evident that events have brought and are likely still farther to bring BISMARCK into relations with America, and it is well to know what sort of a man we have to deal with.

The Prince is what has been called a problematic character. There is room for very different views of him, and a great probability that opposing views will be found inadequate. He is not a man after the ordinary cut and does not think in the ordinary formulas. Other statesmen in Europe are party men. They represent some special point of view in the great controversy between privilege and equality. Even when they change that point of view, as Mr. GLADSTONE has done, their latitude and longitude in matters of political doctrine are still ascertainable. Not so with BISMARCK. He is not a party man. He once was when he headed the reactionaries as a Prussian squire. But since he has become a diplomat he has "lost his shadow" in the matter. He has not

become a philosopher. He does not live on that neutral ground between parties in which some delight. He has not that temper at all. Yet up to a certain date we may call him a Liberal, and since that date he has been a Conservative, although he has not changed his mind at all.

The truth seems to be that in BISMARCK the diplomat has overcome and replaced the politician. He can think in the terms of European politics only. The difference between one party in Germany and another seems to stand, not for the difference between two contradictory theories of political duty, but between two influences in the game of diplomacy. It is possible to conceive of a man to whom party has become indifferent through his being lifted above party. It is possible also to conceive of a man who is on a level below that of party. We should assign Prince BISMARCK to the latter.

This is intelligible. His great successes have been in the field of European politics, as Professor JAMES showed. He has driven Austria out of Germany, annexed the Duchies, united Germany, humiliated France, and included Elsass and Lothringen in the bounds of his master's dominions. These are great achievements; but he has none to put beside them in the management of purely German affairs. He gave Germany a constitution whose unfitness for the nation's needs experience has shown and he has admitted. He says Germany is unfit for parliamentary government. His own continuance in power is ample proof that he is right. What will become of the system when he is gone? Will its probable overthrow not pull down much that he values more highly?

His two great movements in politics in his Liberal period were his attempt to remodel German finance according to the teachings of the English school, and his engaging in the crusade against the Roman Catholic Church. Both he has been obliged to confess to be failures. Free Trade he has abandoned; of monometallism he has repented; upon the *Kulturkampf* he has turned his back. The whole of his career in alliance with the Liberals he now must regard as a good deal worse than a failure. Since he left them he has had three great undertakings on hand. He has been trying to check the outflow of emigration to America, to establish compulsory insurance of the working classes, and to put down the Socialists. He has succeeded in none. His success in the second may come yet, and may prove the great disaster of his life. With regard to the other two, he has done nothing but stimulate the tendencies he desires to repress. While he keeps Germany in arms and robs the country of the services of her own people, the Germans will fly to lands in which no militarism exists, or they will yearn for revolutions which they hope will put a stop to it.

Prince BISMARCK'S greatest failure is his inability to restore the equilibrium of European politics by establishing the basis of international confidence on which it rested. Since he came to the control of German affairs, no country has felt secure of peace for six months at a time. The Continent has been groaning under the burden of armies whose cost year after year exceeds the disasters of prolonged but not endless war. Were this an indispensable result of any of the really great achievements of his life, it might be said that he could not help it. But it is not. Great armies are not kept up because the integrity of Germany and the safety of the Empire demand them. They are kept up for the sake of keeping within the Empire little slices of territory cut from the frontiers of Denmark and of France, whose people cry aloud for their restoration to the rule of those countries. For the sake of these petty districts, the whole Empire suffers, its young men are demoralized by barrack life, its industrial growth is repressed by the abstraction of its people from the pursuits of peace, its people are driven in myriads from a land they love and are proud of. Those three provinces have cost Germany more than would buy the fee-simple of all their lands; and if matters go on as at present their cost will be great enough to cover them with broad pieces of silver.

The end will come from some quarter. It may be by an uprising of the workingmen in a Socialistic revolution. It may be by a general war that the people will force as a better state than a peace armed to the teeth. But whatever the end may be the great Chancellor has erected a structure which is incapable of permanence. The stars in their courses fight against SISERA.

ENGLISH MONTHLIES AND QUARTERLIES.

THE American reprint of the English monthlies and quarterlies by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. is a piece of work which Americans can regard with pride, both because of the enterprise shown in the

undertaking and the admirable mechanical execution of the work. Of the issues for February, we regard the "Fortnightly Review" as the best, or at least the most interesting to readers on our side of the Atlantic. All its articles, except one on Mozart, bear on the questions of the day. Four relate to English problems. These are "Liberal *versus* Conservative Finance," by Sir John Lubbock, in reply to the charge brought by Sir Stafford Northcote that the administration of Mr. Gladstone had been more costly than that which preceded it; "Parliamentary Reform," by Arthur Arnold, bringing a moderate pressure to bear in favor of a radical bill; "Radicals and Whigs," by Mr. Labouchère, a rather violent assault upon the Whigs as represented by Mr. Marriott of Brighton, from which much of the sting is taken by the majority that gentleman's constituency gave him in his recent re-election; and "Occupying Ownership," by Mr. Jesse Collings, which is the best paper in this number. This author shows the utter inadequacy of the Liberal plans for the reform of the English land-system, that the welfare of every class in the country depends on the restoration of the people to the land by the re-establishment of the yeomanry or some equivalent to it, and that the Irish land-laws have set a precedent which England must follow, either in the same direction or some better. He says: "So long as we commanded the markets of the world and our commercial prosperity was advancing 'by leaps and bounds,' the land question was spoken of as affecting landlord, tenant and laborer, rather than a national concern."

Thoughtful men are getting tired of the incessant parade of England's fabulous wealth, of the ceaseless trumpeting of our marvellous progress and commercial grandeur. They are anxious that national greatness and civilization should rest on a firmer basis than that of poverty, pauperism, prostitution, a rural population of semi-serfs, and a proletariat such as exists in hardly any other country of Europe." Two articles relate to other parts of the Empire. These are: "Mr. Goldwin Smith: Past and Present," by R. Barry O'Brien, in which Professor Smith's recent deliverances on "The Irish Kelt" are contrasted with his statements in his "Irish History and Irish Character" (1861); and St. Leger Hebert's "Our Colonial Policy," supporting the demands of the Australians in the matter of New Guinea and a Monroe Doctrine for the South Seas. Three articles are on foreign topics. T. Colani writes of "The Anglo-French Alliance," pleading for some kind of active co-operation between the two countries, as essentially united in Democratic feeling against Germany and the other great powers, and saying among other wise things: "If you emancipate Ireland completely (and the logic of things, which, when aided by blind passion, sooner or later gets the better of the most legitimate resistance, will force you to do so), you will have installed the United States within sixty miles of your coast." Mr. T. C. Plowden, of Bagdad, writes of "Turkish Arabia" in its possible relations to the Indian Empire, rather than its liability to become involved in current movements in Islam. Captain C. R. Conder, writing of "The Guide of Islam," discusses the apocalyptic expectations of the Moslems and other elements in the background of El Mahdi's movement. Ten pages are given to a summary of current events.

The "Quarterly Review," the ancient organ of the Tories, opens with an article on "The Constitution of the United States," as "the most important political instrument of modern times." The writer dwells chiefly on those features of the Constitution which are borrowed from its British predecessor, and on those which were designed to put a check on the spirit of innovation, such as the requirement of a vote of three-fourths of the States to alter the document. He thinks that such a measure as Mr. Gladstone's proposed Reform Bill would come under this clause, and would have to pass an ordeal of political criticism far more severe than is before it. He should have known that the whole basis of suffrage in America was changed between 1789 and 1830; without any alteration of the Constitution. The article taken altogether is surprisingly eulogistic, or rather would be so, if it were not evident that its author is hitting hard knocks at the Liberals by his praises of the conservative features in a form of government which they are much more given to praising than studying. He concludes with the remark that the sagacity shown in supplementing the British Constitution on points where it did not meet American needs, "may be traced in every page of subsequent American history. It may well fill the Englishmen who now live *in face Romuli* with wonder and envy." The article on "The English Church in the Eighteenth Century" is a rather belated review of the valuable works of Abbey, Overton and Perry, and gives much attention to John Wesley and William Law. The paper on "Financial Prospects" is a lugubrious review of Gladstonian policy. "Farming under the Tudors" discusses the third and fourth volumes of Professor Thorold Roger's invaluable "History of Agriculture and Prices in England." The writer of "The Copts and El Islam" makes a kind of High-Church appeal for sympathy for the native Christians in Egypt, as a class of Egyptians who have given their sympathy and support to England's policy. This view is not substantiated by Dr. Lansing and the other American missionaries who did think England in the right against Arabi Bey. They admit that the Copts shared the general sympathy for the native leader. The article on the "Dwellings of the Poor" seeks to belittle the problem, and to magnify the benefits conferred on the badly-housed part of the population by the law carried by Mr. Gross during Lord Beaconsfield's administration. That on the "First and Last War of Troy" gives an account of the controversies which have grown out of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries. That on "Biographical Dictionaries" discusses the two great French books of this class and their predecessors, *à propos* of Mr. Leslie Stephen's proposal to issue a "Dictionary

of National Biography." "Statistics of Agitation" applies a searching analysis to some of the facts and figures alleged by Karl Marx, Mr. Hynman, and Mr. Henry George. Sixteen pages on "The Coming Session" contain awful warnings against Mr. Gladstone and his wicked followers.

The "British Quarterly Review" speaks for the English Dissenters of the Orthodox school. The January number is hardly equal to its rivals in general interest. The most interesting article is that on "Ulster and Home Rule," but it lacks insight into the situation in that province. The author assumes that the whole Protestant population may be counted as against Mr. Parnell and his proposals, and he even pays little attention to the changes which the new Reform Bill will produce in the Ulster constituencies. A specimen of his animus and his capacity to grasp facts may be found in the following passage: "It is no small advantage to Ireland to be partner with the richest capitalist in the world, always seeking for new fields of investment. Burke, in alluding to the astonishing progress made by the American colonies in the last century, states that it was English capital that fostered their industries and made them so successful." Logic required of our author that having gone so far he should go a step farther. Why does he not point Ulster to the awful warning presented by the depression of American industries ever since we have forfeited the advantages of the being a "partner with the richest capitalist in the world," and began to proceed upon the assumption that a nation can grow rich only by the accumulation of its own savings,—never by loans from another? Mr. Edward S. Prout discusses "Recent Theories on the Pentateuch" in a very conservative spirit. Mr. J. Guinness Rogers has a eulogistic article on Mr. Gladstone as a Christian statesman. The new survey of Palestine is discussed by Mr. William M. Colles, "Hospital Administration" by Mr. B. Buford Rawlings, and "The Inspiration of Death in Folk-Poetry" by Evelyn M. Cesarisco. Ten pages are given to a political survey, and a hundred to reviews of the new books of the quarter. This last we think the most attractive feature of this "Quarterly," but it would be still better if the notices were of more uniform merit.

INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

[The following letter from Rev. J. H. Allen, formerly of Cambridge, Mass., now of Ithaca, N. Y., has been addressed to Henry C. Lea, Esq., of this city, and is by the latter sent to THE AMERICAN:]

I HAD fully intended to keep clear of the present discussion about international copyright, but have been urged to depart from this prudent resolution, on the ground that it is everyone's duty who has anything to say, to say it. And my friend thinks there are one or two neglected points in this discussion which it is my duty in particular to state. So I will try with much reluctance, premising that I have a stake in some twenty copyrights of appreciable value to me, so that, while no author by profession, my interests may be presumed to be identical with those of the noble guild of authors.

At the outset, it seems a pity that the discussion should be disfigured by nicknames and nonsense. When I say "nicknames," I mean in particular the ludicrous misnomer, "piracy," to denote a practice sanctioned by law and general opinion, whatever we may think of the merits of the practice. On the face of it, there is no more reason why copyright should be universal than why it should be perpetual. It is a perfectly tenable position, and one honestly held, that literary property, which is intangible and ideal, is a purely artificial right, resting on general expediency. This is apparently the ground assumed in the United States Constitution; and in this view of it, it is no more piracy to reprint last month's copyrighted novel than to copy yesterday's news or last week's editorial. And when I say "nonsense," I mean the childish and ridiculous sophism of comparing the reprint of a book with stealing a customer's wool or grain. That is not stealing, whatever else it is, which leaves the heap either untouched or bigger than you found it. A reprint is, to say the least, a gratuitous advertisement on the grandest scale; and there is no sort of doubt that the *éclat* of trans-Atlantic popularity, due wholly to cheap republication, has been money, and a good deal of money, in many an English author's pocket. By all means, let us leave nicknames and nonsense to boys.

Aside from the question of natural right, however, there is a general consent that this business wants regulating. Whether wilfully dishonest or not, it is at any rate a very unhandsome thing to make profit out of another man's work without a consideration. Our respectable publishers have always granted this. The first book-publisher's money that Carlyle ever touched came from Boston; the Messrs. Roberts have paid Jean Ingelow something more than ten thousand dollars; and so on. If this excellent and honorable practice could be recognized and enforced by law on both sides the water, I do not know that authors need ask for more. There are great advantages in leaving the form of republication free as now. For example, Macaulay's history, which cost about four dollars a volume, was reprinted by the Harpers in three forms,—a handsome library edition, at two dollars and a half; a popular edition, at a dollar; and a cheap edition, at twenty-five cents. The author, I believe, received copyright, or its equivalent, duly on them all, and was very much pleased with the arrangement. In order to make this practice possible under the demoralized condition of things since, it is clear that the publisher under such an arrangement needs to have his rights guarded as much as the author.

Some persons distinctly refuse to see the various inconveniences of putting the American public at the mercy of the foreign publisher. It is not much concern of mine. I, like most men in my position, buy few books, requiring the use of a great many costly ones from libraries; and those I do buy are about as apt to be foreign as home-made. But nevertheless I take a very deep interest in preserving our enormous popular privilege of the cheapest possible reprints. A few years ago, I had charge of one of the departments of correspondence of the Society in aid of Home Studies for Men; and it came to me to know something of the eager and pathetic desire for books of an instructive class among men—farmers, mechanics and operatives,—so poor that the cost, even of "Seaside" and "Franklin Square" editions, was a bar to their studies or a grave consideration in their economies. My sympathies go out strongly to that class of readers. Ask my friend, Mr. Arthur Gilman, our general secretary, and he can tell you more details of this than I can. I do not say, of course, that these poor men, painfully feeling their way along to a somewhat better education than the district school or the newspaper could give them, had any right to the uncompensated work of a foreign author. But I do say that their case should be fairly considered in any law passed by an American Congress to recognize and protect that author's just claim.

Another thing ought to be considered. There is a large, indispensable and very important department of literary industry, which is not mere compilation on one side and does not rise to the dignity of authorship on the other, which may be best defined as "book-making." This includes dictionary-work, text-books, scientific reports, popular manuals of knowledge, encyclopedias, and so on, all requiring very free use of existing material. Sometimes this work is very profitable. The late George Ripley, who had spent most of his life in poverty which he ennobled, received, says his biographer, nearly ninety thousand dollars from the "New American Cyclopædia." Of the vast common stock of knowledge, and of that which is always growing, it is very hard to say what should be protected and what not. Among other things, it has to be carefully prepared for the home market. A Latin grammar I am acquainted with took ten years to grow into its present shape, under the incessant criticism and advice of those who used its earlier experimental forms. A man might innocently take something from a newspaper or a foreign journal, and be pounced upon for "piracy" by the compiler of some English or German manual. Among other notable examples, "Liddell & Scott" was republished in this country with such revision and additions by Professor Drisler that it gave our public a far more valuable lexicon (barring the typography), in more portable form, at half the price. A few years ago, the best Latin-English lexicon then existing could not be had in this country,—at least, could not be had on sale,—because its editors had taken something from an old and very inferior dictionary published in New York; and the last American editor has probably taken something out of them. Even works of pure literature are not quite safe. Some of us will remember a very acrid charge of plagiarism—which under an international copyright would have resulted in a scandalous law-suit,—made against a highly-respectable traveller in Palestine, who, if I am right, had not even seen the other's book, but had been so unfortunate as to go over the same ground with an English tourist.

These cases show what sort of pitfalls and annoyances have to be shunned. I am not used to drafting statutes, and offer no advice. But I have tried to make plain the two or three points which my friend thought I ought to state, and I will leave the matter here.

Ithaca, N. Y., March 10, 1884.

J. H. ALLEN.

REVIEWS.

MCCOSH'S LOCKE'S THEORY OF KNOWLEDGE.*

THIS PAMPHLET on Locke and Berkeley is the first in the second part of the "Philosophic" series, the historical, in which the opinions of philosophers who have discussed the questions treated of in the first part are stated and examined; and "the truth and error in each of them carefully pointed out."

The pamphlet is a small one, but as an exponent of a philosophy which finds many disciples among persons of merely general information, and from its easy and superficial treatment of deep themes, may well help to create the impression that though mathematics or logic demand long and careful study, and though one must serve a long and laborious apprenticeship before he can successfully make shoes, yet by reading one or two books written in a popular style, and by in all cases referring to his "common sense," every man may become his own philosopher, and philosophize with ease and dexterity. It seems odd, but observation of human nature compels us to accept the fact that the man who would never attempt to put together an umbrella without special training, would unhesitatingly give an opinion in the vastly more complex and uncertain field of political legislation. And the man who would not attempt to criticise the logician in deriving non- y is non- x from x is y , until he had carefully examined the use and meaning of the symbols, would yet confidently declare that Berkeley denied the existence of the non- ego , and gave an unsatisfactory explanation of the mode in which the ego exists, without at all understanding either the sense in which Berkeley used the words, nor what he himself means when he uses them.

* Locke's Theory of Knowledge; With a Notice of Berkeley. By James McCosh, D.D., LL.D., D.L. "Philosophic" Series, No. 5. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1884.

in everyday life. If metaphysics is so easy and evident a subject upon which to pass opinion, is it not surprising that with all the discussion of such questions by the brightest minds during the last twenty centuries there is still such a difference of opinion? The book before us reminds one of those advertisements sometimes met with in newspapers, which offer for a consideration to give a thorough knowledge of the Latin or German languages in five lessons.

The first philosopher considered is Locke, whose essay on human understanding has been deservedly famous since the end of the seventeenth century. His statement that knowledge is conversant immediately about ideas alone—the doctrine of Locke being probably that which Sir William Hamilton has named "hypothetical realism,"—is criticised from the standpoint of natural realism, the doctrine of the "natural" man, unreflective common sense. Locke's position may or may not be tenable; but surely it cannot be shaken by an appeal to the spontaneous and usually very inaccurate opinions of the unspeculative mind. It takes but little philosophy to convince any fair mind, endowed with an average amount of discernment, that the opinions of the average man as to the mode of the existence of objects and their interaction are altogether untenable.

And an attempt to support such opinions by claiming that they arise from the constitution of the mind, are "natural," and therefore must be accepted, unless we wish to be forced to regard man as the dupe of his Creator, is an attempt which, though it has the support of the example of Sir William Hamilton, is unworthy of the name of argument. "To err is human,"—i. e., is natural; for the natural man (the man who has not by reflection and concentration of attention improved his natural faculties,) is constantly in error, even in practical matters, much more in matters of pure speculation. Until not long since, it was universally believed that the sun moved around the earth; it is a most natural belief. In believing this was man for centuries the dupe of his Creator? Only in case human reason, carefully guarded against erroneous methods, and conducted as it should be by the most cultured mind, necessarily and inevitably led to contradictory conclusions, could we affirm it unworthy of confidence. But in this case could we infer even the existence of a Creator as the author of our deception? From whatever side we look at it, the argument is worthless and we believe has an unfortunate moral tendency.

In the second part of the pamphlet,—that which treats of the philosophy of Berkeley,—the author shows that total and utter misconception of idealism which we may expect to find in the Scotch school, after such shining examples as Reid, Stewart and Hamilton. He can see no difference between "bodies" or material objects, and "matter" in Berkeley's use of that term, nor understand how one may accept the one and deny the other. Idealism is to him unrealism. With respect to the "new theory of vision" he is guilty of the same error as Hamilton, and lately Professor Zöllner, in accepting the fact that our knowledge of distance or extension in the third dimension is an inference from visual phenomena, but not itself immediately perceived, and yet in denying that we arrive at our knowledge of a surface in a similar manner. The readers of the *Princeton Review* will remember an article by the author of this pamphlet, on the subject of the Kant centennial celebration, in which he confesses to never having understood Hegel. This statement is not surprising to one who sees how thoroughly he has misunderstood Berkeley; it would not surprise us to find one at fault in the calculus who had not mastered the elements of mathematics; and Berkeley is the starting-point as Hegel is the development of idealism.

The author's remarks on the religious tendency of Berkeley's system, of course, we cannot regard as of much value, since he never understood the system. But, although we do not think that to be an idealist is to be necessarily a theist, we do think that, given a man of sound moral character and deep religious nature, an initiation into Berkeley's philosophy will be of no small value in keeping him from falling into some of the shallow systems of materialistic atheism, which, were they not so pernicious, would excite a smile of amusement at their inconsistency and philosophical absurdity.

The only quality in this *critique* of Locke and Berkeley which we could venture to commend, is the lucidity of style which characterizes all the works by the same author.

NEWPORT. By George Parsons Lathrop. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

Studies of the life of America's most fashionable watering-place have been much the fashion of late, and of these the last is so much the best and most important that it may be considered exhaustive of the subject. Mr. Lathrop's book portrays the fascinating life of the "city by the sea" in many phases, defined by varying opinions and illustrated by types of character at once delicately and forcibly drawn; a life of golden ease and luxurious leisure, in which amusement is the only labor and to be amused the only duty; a splendid opulence of the means of enjoyment, suggesting the life of the Roman Empire before its fall; "a modern comic opera, mounted at great expense, and ridiculing the old notion that luxury implies decadence." Wealth is the foundation upon which this dazzling superstructure is raised, but other elements are needed in addition for the building of it. Mrs. Farley Blazer finds it hard to secure the place in it which she covets, in spite of her money, and it is only the new generation of the immensely rich Thorburns who assume the place of leaders in society. The Newport empire which is thus depicted is not of the city which we all know, where people live, work,

marry and die. Nor of the transient visitors to the seaside; those are the spectators of the show, not the actors in it; ignored by the governing social league, they "gaze from a chilly border-land of solitude, taking the spectacle with a good deal of seriousness." The chief players of this social game also feel the seriousness of their responsible position. The ultra-fashionable spectators of the polo match are described as "festal, yet held under a spell of subdued propriety which threw a solemn tinge over the scene." *Perry Thorburn*, in his exalted position as captain of the "blues," might be taken for "a volunteer victim going to some heathen sacrifice for the good of the community."

Before this artificial background the characters of Mr. Lathrop's drama play their parts, and what is most genuine and vital in them seems so at variance with their surroundings that its tragic conclusion appears inevitable. There is not enough real worth in *Octavia* to deserve the deepest love of such a man as *Oliphant*, and his death is the only fitting conclusion of the unworthy game she plays. There is much dramatic propriety, too, in the grim tragedy of the wreck of the steamer, where old *Thorburn* pushes off the drowning woman and child from the support that is insufficient for three. It is the brutal materialization of the principles by which he had accumulated his colossal fortune,—a coarse symbol of the underlying facts of "bulling" and "bearing," making "corners" and "shearing lambs."

The lighter types of character in "Newport" are epigrammatically presented. There are the dandies *en masse*, of the species which modern slang describes by the odious title of "dude," "trotting about in their small, tight-waisted cutaways, lifting their little legs, and stamping their small uncomfortable shoes down on the pavement with studied over-earnestness." There is the old young man, with "a general air about him as if he had been finished in patent leather;" and the young old man, "like a glass of soda-water, always sparkling;" the Anglicised American, always "contriving to let his perfected English accent manifest itself;" and the English nobleman, who pays no attention to his accent, because "he's *real*, you see, and our young men are only imitations;" and many others quite as good. One of the best of the slight sketches is the cynical tutor, *Quisbrough*. In these satirical sketches lies the chief charm of what must be acknowledged as the most finished and remarkable work that Mr. Lathrop has yet given to the public.

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF SACERDOTAL CELIBACY IN THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. By Henry C. Lea. Second Edition, Enlarged. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1884.

Mr. Lea's reputation in the field of scholarship has grown steadily with his successive works. Each of his volumes is in itself an enduring proof of his profound research and of a learning that grows with what it feeds on. Not content to reprint his former book, he has in this edition recast and rewritten many parts in a way to bring the whole work abreast of his own latest acquisitions of knowledge; for with him the book is the result, not the cause, of his studies, and is but the incident in a life devoted to incessant and exhaustive reading. It is from the volumes of the early chronicles, from the writings of the Fathers, from the originals themselves, the fountain and source of knowledge, that Mr. Lea has gathered the material of this wonderful book; and in it he traces the history of the Church down from its earliest beginnings, through all its successive changes, almost to our own day. Indeed, the concluding chapters on the Church in France are characterized by a summary of that much-vexed question which is of itself likely to be of interest and value to those who may be deterred from the body of the work by its learned look. There is, however, no better way of inspiring a love for real scholarship than thus to find that one of the questions in church history and polity, which has been a frequent subject of bitter controversy, can be exhaustively studied and fully discussed by one who writes without a word of reproach or criticism of an unkind sort, and whose colorless pages are instinct with the life of the periods he describes, and yet absolutely free from partisanship. It is characteristic of all of Mr. Lea's literary work that it is absolutely his own; for he holds himself sedulously aloof from his own contemporaries, and from all intermediate writers who have endeavored to make easy paths for those who want to travel back through the literature of distant centuries. Mr. Lea has not only gathered together a library of patristic literature as nearly as possible exhaustive of the subject, but he has used it with such a combination of industry and literary skill and ability that where the professional church historians have produced only dry records, relieved now and then by bitter feuds, his volume is an absolutely new contribution to the history of the progress of civilization, illustrating the habits, the morals, and the modes of thought, of bygone generations. The chapter on Luther and the Reformation in Germany is well worth studying just at this time, when the man is being made, not the instrument, but the cause, of one of the great events in the world's history. Mr. Lea with characteristic honesty pays tribute alike to Luther and to those who preceded him in the creation of the public sentiment which found its expression in the men and events of that epoch. Free alike from any antagonism on the one hand, and from any wish to be the champion of a popular cause on the other, Mr. Lea's aim is the establishment of the truth as he finds it in the course of his diligent studies, and every statement that he makes is verified by reference to some original source. The industry, and perseverance, and historical acumen, and literary grace and clearness of expression, that mark all his work, are seen to the highest advantage in this new edition of his "History of Celibacy;" for he has rewritten much of it, and has recast it in such shape as to make it a permanent, important

and interesting addition to our slender stock of history, based on the authentic chronicles of the past.

MEMORIE AND RIME. By Joaquin Miller, Author of "Songs of the Sierras," "The Danites," Etc. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

The peculiar literary qualities of Joaquin Miller—the mixture of noble savage and gentle sentimentalist which also distinguishes his personal reminiscences,—appear in an exaggerated form in his latest volume, a miscellaneous collection of sketches of travel, stories and poems. The first half of the title is represented by extracts from the author's old journal, written fourteen years ago, recalling those palmy days when the "Songs of the Sierras" achieved their first brief but dazzling success in London, where the long-haired "child of nature" figured as a social no less than a literary phenomenon and celebrity, and was fêted, petted and admired to a degree that must make his subsequent literary career tame in comparison. There is something really touching in the exhuming of these records of the almost-forgotten triumphs of those days; in the simplicity of candor with which the mature poet, still true to his rôle of "child of nature," pins his heart on his sleeve for daws to peck at; in his enthusiasms over Byron's tomb and Melrose Abbey, constantly tempered by references to his "bad leg;" his simple wonder over the astonishing fact that his mysterious patron, "Dublin," turned out to be the author of "Trench on Words;" his questioning whether Tom Hood were "any relative" to the poet of "The Bridge of Sighs;" his breathless reverence of the sayings and doings at the Rossetti dinner, whose "shining and enduring glory" he endeavors to recall by quoting such words of wisdom as these: "He said that silence was the noblest attitude in all things; that the greatest poets refused to write, and that all great artists in all lines were above the folly of expression."

The remaining articles composing the volume are chiefly stories and sketches of Western life, collected for republication. In the occasional poems scattered through the book, Mr. Miller rises above the level of his prose writing, and shows many gleams of pure gold among the quartz and pebbles of his uncultured literary style. Among the best of his poems are his passionate appeals against the Russian persecution of the Jews, of which we quote one representative stanza:

"TO RACHEL IN RUSSIA.

"O Thou whose patient, peaceful blood
Paints Sharon's roses on thy cheek,
And down thy breasts plays hide-and-seek,
Six thousand years a stainless flood,
Rise up and set thy sad face hence!
Rise up and come where Freedom waits
Within these white, wide ocean-gates,
To give thee God's inheritance;
To bind thy wounds in this despair;
To braid thy long, strong, loosened hair."

The idyllic descriptions of Western field and forest often find fine poetic form in his verses, but some unfortunate infelicity too often occurs to fatally mar his best work. His edifice is one which could be most favorably represented by a few choice bricks.

AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

THE new edition, the eleventh, of "Men of the Time," is receiving attention, such as it is, in all quarters. *The Saturday Review* says of it: "Mr. Cooper has collected a vast mass of materials, of varying interest and value, and over them he has exercised no sort of arrangement, supervision or censorship. We are bound to say that the dates (a very important item,) are mostly correct; at least, we have only discovered a few trivial mistakes that may be the printer's. In other respects, 'this well-known book of reference' has contrived to exhaust almost all the forms of human error and infirmity to which such an enterprise is liable."

"Q. P. Index" (Mr. W. M. Griswold, of Bangor, Me.,) announces that he has nearly ready for the printer "A Manual of Biographical Literature," to be in two parts, of which the first will be a dictionary of biographical reference and the second an index to biographical works.

The proposal to translate Wilkie Collins's novels into Bengalese is declared by the novelist to be one of the highest distinctions of his career.

A volume by the famous pianist, Madame Viard Louis, is in preparation in London, called "Music and the Piano," in which the aim is to point out that the music of the piano is the expression of an idea, and not merely an ingenious method of displaying force and skill.—It is curious that the most likely successor of Mr. Rawdon Brown as editor of the State papers at Venice,—a post held by him for nearly forty years,—is also a Mr. Brown, a young Oxford man who has been living for some years in Venice, and who is about to publish a volume of Venetian sketches.

A penny illustrated weekly on an original plan has been projected in London.—Anthony Trollope's last completed work, "An Old Man's Love," is nearly through the press of Messrs. Blackwood.—Mr. Edmund Gosse has undertaken to edit the "Discourses of Sir Joshua Reynolds" for the "Parchment Library."—Dean Church's "Bacon," the new volume in the "English Men of Letters" series, is about ready.

Mr. H. D. Traill has undertaken "Coleridge" for the same series.——Dr. Richardson is pushing rapidly forward with the "Autobiography of Cruikshank," and this long-looked-for book will now be published with as little delay as possible.——Two new volumes of "The Sacred Books of the East" are nearly ready,—a translation of "The Lotus of the Good Law," by Professor Kern of Leyden, and the second volume of the "Upanishada," by Professor Max Müller.

Charles Stuart Calverly, who died about a fortnight since in England, was best known by his little volume, "Fly-Leaves," consisting of parodies and other humorous verses. Some of these are very clever. Mr. Calverly was a man of mark at Cambridge; he was a Fellow of Christ's College, and a lecturer there for some years. His weightiest literary works were translations from Homer, Virgil and Theocritus.——Only three of the original autograph manuscripts of Charles Dickens's works are not included in the Forster bequest at the South Kensington Museum. Of these, "Our Mutual Friend" is in the library of Mr. George W. Childs, in this city; "A Christmas Carol" belongs to Mr. Stuart M. Samuel, of London; while the third, "The Battle of Life," is now on sale by Mr. Harvey, a London book-seller. The price asked for it is one hundred and sixty pounds.

The revised edition of the Old Testament is likely to be out in less than six months.——The tenth volume of Frederick the Great's multifarious correspondence is just appearing in Berlin, under the editorship of Professor von Sybel.——Principal Tulloch has in press a new volume, entitled "Modern Theories in Philosophy and Religion."——The latest publication of the Early English Text Society is the second part of a reprint of an old romance of Lord Berners's, called "Duke Huon of Burdeaux."——The first number of a new German periodical, entitled *Parsifal*, has just been issued; its object is "to attain to the art ideals of Richard Wagner."——Mr. Edward Edwards, who is one of the best living authorities on the subject, has issued proposals in London for a new edition of his "Memoirs of Libraries," the first edition of which was published in 1865.

Arsène Houssaye is writing a biography of the great actress, Rachel.——The Japanese romance, "The Loyal Ronins," translated into English by Edward Greedy and Shinichiro Saito, and published by Messrs. Putnam, has reached a second edition.——The death is recorded at Naples of Francesco de Sanctis, at the age of 65. Sanctis was a distinguished scholar, and the author of a valuable "History of Italian Literature." When a young man, he founded at Naples a school, the memory of which is still famous there.——The profits accruing from the sale of the English edition of "Letters of the Princess Alice," it is officially announced, will be set aside for the endowment of the Princess Alice Memorial Hospital at Darmstadt.——The Duke of Argyll's new book, "The Unity of Nature," is a sequel to the noble author's "Reign of Law," published about ten years since. A portion of the matter in "The Unity of Nature" has already appeared in one of the English reviews. The book is published by Messrs. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The lives of Lucretia Mott and her husband, James Mott, have been written by their grand-daughter, Mrs. R. P. Hallowell, and the volume will be published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in a few weeks.——The publishers of *The Century* and *St. Nicholas* have decided to discontinue for the present the "On Sale" privilege.——The periodical which achieved some notoriety under the title of *Savinton's Story-Teller* has been discontinued.——The next volume in the series of "American Statesmen" will be on John Adams, written by John T. Morse, Jr., editor of the series.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have in press a volume of "Studies in History," by Henry Cabot Lodge.——A new volume is promised from Mr. Browning, containing a continuous long poem in separate parts.——The *Scottish Church Review* is the title of a new monthly magazine of Christian thought and work which has appeared in Edinburgh.——Dr. Conrad of Halle has published an elaborate statistical work on the universities of Germany for the past fifty years.——Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons are about to open a branch in Chicago. They do not propose to have a store or to keep any stock of books there, but they will be represented by a gentleman who is familiar with their Western trade.

The Overland Monthly for March fairly illustrates the design of its publishers to make this periodical representative of the Pacific Coast, just as the magazines of New York, Philadelphia and Boston are indicative of the culture of the East. This, to be sure, is a movable rule; for the Eastern magazines go everywhere, and the *Overland* may hope to do the same, while there is nothing in its tone that would not be as fitting in New York as in San Francisco. Still, it has the local coloring of the far West, and we should be very sorry to see it lose it. Among the articles in this number are papers on Alaska and on the Indians of Nevada, and there are stories, sketches and poems with suggestions of the old mining flavor. The contributors, too, are for the most part writers unconnected with Eastern magazine-work. All this makes the *Overland* novel and attractive. We note a good essay on Turgéneff by Wilbur Larremore, some agreeable sketches of travel by Charles Warren Stoddard, and the third instalment of a well-written series of articles on "The Late War in South America," by Holger Berkedal. (San Francisco: Samuel Carson.)

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- THE STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK FOR 1884. Edited by J. Scott Keltie. Pp. 876. \$3.50. Macmillan & Co., London and New York. (E. Claxton & Co., Philadelphia.)
- HER WASHINGTON SEASON: A NOVEL. By Jeanie Gould Lincoln. Advance Sheets. Pp. 207. James R. Osgood & Co., Boston.
- THIRTY THOUSAND THOUGHTS; BEING EXTRACTS COVERING A COMPREHENSIVE CIRCLE OF RELIGIOUS AND ALLIED TOPICS. Edited by Rev. Canon H. D. M. Spence, Rev. Joseph S. Exell, and Rev. Charles Neil; with an Introduction by the Dean of Chester. Pp. 539. \$3.50. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- PULPIT AND GRAVE: A VOLUME OF FUNERAL SERMONS AND ADDRESSES. Edited by E. J. Wheeler, A. M. Pp. 357. \$1.50. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- MANUAL OF REVIVALS. By Rev. G. W. Hervey, M. A. Pp. 332. \$1.25. Funk & Wagnalls, New York.
- HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By George Bancroft. The Author's Last Revision. Vol. IV. Pp. 452. \$2.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- ENGLISH COMIC DRAMATISTS. Edited by Oswald Crawford.——THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. Edited by Austin Dobson. ("Parchment Library.") Pp. 283-308. \$1.25 each. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- DARWINISM STATED BY DARWIN HIMSELF. Passages from the Writings of Charles Darwin, Selected and Arranged by Nathan Sheppard. Pp. 351. \$1.50. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- FLOWERS AND THEIR PEDIGREES. By Grant Allen. Pp. 266. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- HAND-BOOK OF TREE-PLANTING. By Nathaniel H. Egleston. Pp. 124. D. Appleton & Co., New York. (Porter & Coates, Philadelphia.)
- STORIES OF THE OLD WORLD. By Rev. Alfred J. Church, M. A. ("Classics for Children" Series). Pp. 350. \$0.40. Ginn & Heath, Boston.
- PROPHECIES OF FUTURE UPS AND DOWNS IN PRICES. By Samuel Benner. Pp. 169. \$1. Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati.

ART NOTES.

MR. CARL WEBER, who recently returned from a sojourn in Munich, will presently have on exhibition in a Chestnut Street window a large landscape representing a scene in the "flat country" of Bavaria. A group of cattle are standing in and about a pool of clear water in the foreground, and a broad expanse of level land extends back as far as the eye can reach to the unbroken horizon. The plain is illumined by the evenly-distributed light of the afternoon sun, and the strength of the work lies in the artistic rendering of receding distances, careful perspective, and delicate gradation of color, carrying the view forward and far away to the indefinite line where earth and sky come together. Mr. Weber has in his studio a number of studies and finished pictures of "flat country" scenery, in which his admirable skill in delineating a broad expanse of ground reaching to the horizon is well illustrated. One of the most noticeable of these is called "Milking-Time,"—a Bavarian farm-scene, with the cows coming up to the bars separating the house-place from the fields. This is a very attractive picture, beautifully illuminated with the early glow of sunset, and rich in subdued, quiet color. "Lake Chime," in Bavaria, is a smaller work, especially valuable for the picturesque effects produced with apparent truthfulness and faithful adherence to nature. It is a quiet subject, but full of interest and charmingly well treated,—a gem of landscape art. A larger and more important landscape is a view near Antwerp, with vessels lying on the shore of the Scheldt, a windmill and group of buildings among trees in the middle distance, and the towers of the ancient city seen across the river. It is named "A Misty Morning," and is painted in a low, subdued tone, with the cool, gray mass of a sagging sail as the key-note, the diffusion of light, which comes from everywhere and goes nowhere, being very successfully managed. Mr. Weber was also engaged in the earnest study of cattle while abroad, and developed remarkable strength in this specialty. A large and carefully-wrought portrait of a noble old white cow with tawny markings shows vigor of modelling and close accuracy of observation. The representation of surfaces, the color and texture of hide and hair, and the play of light on the body, are strikingly near perfection, and under the skin is the solid beef, the old animal furthermore having decided character, which any lover of kine would immediately recognize. Mr. Weber is to be congratulated on his success as an animal-painter, and it is to be hoped that examples of his work in this *genre* may be seen in coming exhibitions.

Mr. George Leslie's picture, "Home, Sweet Home," is being engraved; it will form a companion to the artist's "School Revisited."——The plates of Harper's "Pictorial History of the Rebellion" have been purchased by McDonnell Brothers, of Chicago, and the work will hereafter be sold by them.——It is stated that the three English artists who have been invited to contribute to the forthcoming *Exposition Internationale* in Paris are Mr. Orchardson, R. A., and the two most prominent of the younger Associates of the Royal Academy, E. J. Gregory and R. W. Macbeth.

Sixty-seven paintings and studies by the late Sandford R. Gifford, R. A., owned by his widow, were sold at auction in New York on the 6th

inst. with fair results considering their average quality, the total realized being \$3,229.—Meissonier is painting a large picture which represents Francis I. and the Chevalier Bayard in the midst of a gorgeous company.—At a meeting of the Royal Scottish Academy held in Edinburgh lately, William Beattie Brown was elected to the rank of an Academician.—The year of the next triennial *Salon*, the Association of French Artists will have to find another locale than the *Palais d'Industrie* for the regular annual display.

The Art Association of Ottawa is doing good work by its generous support of a six months' session of art instruction. The courses include lectures on painting and drawing, both with the living model and casts.—Mr. R. M. Pennie, who returned recently from Europe, will immediately hold an exhibition at Albany, his native town, of work done during his long stay abroad. After the exhibition in Albany, the pictures will be taken to New York for further exhibition.—The Art-Loan Association of Detroit has taken some decided steps towards raising the one hundred thousand dollars required for the building of a gallery and museum. It is intended to raise the money by small subscriptions. The governing body will be composed of the forty subscribers who have already given one thousand dollars apiece for the purchase of a site.

Mr. Seymour Haden has been engaged lately at the London National Gallery in mezzotinting his etched plate from Turner's "Calais Pier."—Mr. Brock, the English sculptor, is at work on a portrait bust of Sir Erasmus Wilson for the library of the College of Surgeons, London.—An exhibition of drawings and pastels by General Cluseret, of Commune fame, is now open in Paris, organized by the young painter, G. Guignard.

A particular interest attaches to the exhibition in Boston of Mr. F. P. Vinton's portrait of Wendell Phillips. The orator and reformer is shown in a position of dignified repose, with his left hand held behind his back (a characteristic pose), and his right resting on the edge of a table. It may here be mentioned also that a mask of Phillips, taken while he lay at Faneuil Hall, by Paul A. Garey, of Boston, is pronounced very successful.—The bronze statue of Bolivar, by Raphael de Cova, which is to be presented to the city of New York by the Republic of Venezuela, is now ready to be put in place. It will stand upon a granite pedestal in Central Park.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Chicago Art League is now open.—The New York Metropolitan Museum of Art has presented to the Boston Museum of the Fine Arts a cast of the altar-piece, "The Assumption of the Virgin," by Luca della Robbia, which is one of the chief treasures of the former institution. The cast has been set up in the Boston Museum in the room where the casts after Michael Angelo are.—The sales at the exhibition of the Boston Art Club amounted to \$4,260, and included pictures by Bunner, Rehn, Tryon and Smillie.—At the recent annual meeting of the shareholders of the Cincinnati Art Museum, it was announced that the assets of the Association are \$524,950, without including the recent donation of Mr. Reuben R. Springer, set apart for providing more suitable accommodations for the art school.

The prizes recently offered by *St. Nicholas* for the best original illustrations by young artists under seventeen years of age, brought more than nine hundred pictures under the notice of the judges.—Mr. Millais has presented the Canadian National Gallery with a three-quarter length portrait of the Marquis of Lorne. It is pronounced an admirable likeness, in the best style of the artist.—Art flourishes in Chicago. The O'Brien Gallery is in constant demand for exhibitions. This week, the collection of Mr. C. W. Higgins, of Boston, is shown.—While the total sales of sixteen thousand dollars of the New York Water-Color Exhibition were a falling off from the sales of some previous years, the fact is not attributed to a lack of public interest in water-colors, but rather to the hard times and bad weather.—The St. Louis School of Fine Arts of Washington University numbers three hundred pupils, and is in a prosperous condition in every respect.—The Portland (Me.) Society of Art has just completed its new club-house,—a handsome structure in the Queen Anne style. The Portland Art League will meet in the building on certain days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

FOREIGN.—Earl Granville, British Foreign Secretary of State, has written to Sir Evelyn Baring that the Egyptian frontier, as maintained by English forces, shall not extend beyond the first cataract; that Zobeir Pasha, or some other ally of El Mahdi, shall be appointed viceroy at Khartoum, with the understanding that he shall maintain the trade routes between Khartoum, Berber, Korosko and Souakim; that El Mahdi shall be appointed Sultan of Kordofan, with sovereignty over the regions of the White Nile, Darfour and Bahr Gazelle; that the Red Sea littoral, from Kassier to Ansley Bay, south of Massowah, shall be a dependency of England; and that England will cede to Abyssinia two harborage ports upon the Red Sea, with a band of territory in Southern Soudan.—It has transpired that the Persians last November appealed for Russian protection against the Tekke-Turcomans. Thereupon Captain Abkhanoff, with an escort of twenty-five Cossacks, went to Merv with a letter to the Khan, and induced him and other chiefs to petition Russia for annexation. General Komaroff answered that Russia would grant this honor, if slavery should be renounced and the booty taken from the Persians restored. The Khans accepted these terms and liberated their prisoners. It has also been announced that Russia intends to establish a permanent legation at Kabul. This step has been rendered necessary by the occupation of Merv.—On the 7th inst., a package handed in at the railway parcel-office at Lyons,

and addressed "Comte de Paris, at his hotel, Rue Varenne, Paris," was found on examination to contain an infernal machine. The package was oblong in shape, being seventeen inches long and twelve inches wide. The officials were led to examine it by finding that the wrapping had become undone. They found in it a flat metal box containing a clock movement and a quantity of dynamite.—Advices from Tonquin report that the French column advancing upon Bac-Ninh from Haidzuong has had a successful engagement with the enemy. Admiral Corbet has taken an ironclad to Quinhon and declared that part of the coast blockaded. A despatch from Hong-Kong says a report is current there to the effect that General Millot opened cannonade upon Bac-Ninh on the 10th inst.—Advices from Canton report that the Chinese preparations for war are increasing. The movement through Canton is incessant. Vast stores of arms and munitions are increasing, and all signs indicate a prolonged war. The populace, however, show no hostility to foreigners.—The treaty of peace between Peru and Chili has been ratified by the constituent assembly at Lima.—Oxford University has decided to grant women the same examination as is given to men.—Another bill has passed the Parliament at Queensland, Australia, restricting Chinese immigration.—Minister Sargent has decided not to resign the German mission. He will submit the matter to the authorities at Washington.—The dynamite excitement in London is subsiding, but the papers continue to harp upon the duty of America to suppress conspiracy.

DOMESTIC.—One of the greatest blizzards of the season has raged in the Northwest since our last issue. Travel and business have been suspended throughout Minnesota and Dakota. A snowslide near Alta, in the Little Cottonwood district of Utah, last Friday night, swept away the works of the New Emma Mine, killing eleven men and one woman. The weather has been disastrous in various other parts of the country. Virginia has been flooded by rains of unusual severity. The floods in the Lower Mississippi are increasing.—Labor officials are circulating in Pittsburgh a petition to Congress asking an appropriation of ten million dollars from the Treasury surplus for colonization purposes.—Many of the window-glass blowers of Pittsburgh, who went to Belgium during the strike on promise of large wages, have returned home. They say that since their settlement in Belgium forty-one factories out of one hundred and fifty-six have ceased operations, owing to the great falling off in the demand, and that the manufacturers have been compelled to reduce wages ten per cent.—The last spike of the Mexican Central Railroad was driven on the 8th inst., six miles from Fresnillo, in the State of Zacatecas. There is now unbroken railroad communication between the City of Mexico and the Rio Grande.—In Common Pleas Court No. 1, Philadelphia, on the 8th inst., Judge Biddle, representing the majority of the Court, dismissed the motion for the admission of Mrs. Carrie Burnham Kilgore to practise as an attorney. A dissenting opinion was filed by Judge Peirce, who was in favor of her admission to the bar.—It is announced from Washington that the arrangements for the Greeley relief expedition are progressing satisfactorily, and that the *Bear* and *Tutis* will probably be ready to sail for the Arctic Seas by May 1st, and the supply ship *Alert* a few weeks later. About seventy-five men have already been accepted to man the vessels.—A telegram from Topeka, Kan., says that the district infected by the foot and mouth disease, which is about thirty-five miles in area, is now rigidly quarantined, and every effort will be made to stamp out the disease. It is proposed to buy all the diseased cattle, kill them, and burn their bodies. The cattle are reported to be healthy in every other part of Kansas.—Application was made on the 10th inst. at Harrisburg for a charter by the New York and Philadelphia Coal and Iron Co., with a capital of five million dollars, to carry on business in Somerset and Cambria Counties, in Pennsylvania.—The Mexican Treaty was ratified in executive session of the United States Senate on the 11th inst., by a vote of 41 to 20.—Our total exports of petroleum for the seven months which ended January 31st, 1884, amounted in value to \$28,539,774,—an increase of \$2,629,198 on the exports for the corresponding period of the preceding year.—Robert Small, colored, was nominated for Congressman by the Republicans of the Seventh South Carolina District on the 10th inst., to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Mackey's death. The nomination is equivalent to an election.—The thirty-seventh annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad was held in Philadelphia on the 11th inst. The report of the president and board of directors was adopted, and the incoming board of directors were authorized to carry into effect the recommendations made therein. The policy in the payment of dividends as indicated in the report was approved, and the board were authorized to continue the same.

DEATHS.—General James K. Moorhead, an ex-Congressman of Pennsylvania and a prominent manufacturer of Pittsburgh, died in that city on the 6th inst., aged 78.—Right Rev. Robert Harper Clarkson, Episcopal Bishop of Nebraska, died at Omaha on the 10th inst., aged 58.—Right Hon. Milner Gibson, an English statesman, a member of the Cabinets of Lord Russell and Lord Palmerston, died at Algiers on the 25th ult., aged 77.—Wendel Bollman, a distinguished civil engineer, long identified with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., died in Baltimore on the 11th inst., aged 71.—Karl LaRoche, reputed to be a natural son of Goethe, and long referred to as the "Nestor of the German stage," died in Vienna on the 11th inst., aged 90.—Solomon Shapira, the antiquarian, who recently attempted to sell an original copy of Deuteronomy to the British Museum, committed suicide at Rotterdam on the 12th inst.—William Gibson, Sr., designer and decorator, the pioneer of glass-staining in the United States, died in New York on the 10th inst., aged 75.

DRIFT.

—The Boston *Journal*, commenting upon the representation of a contemporary that it is an evidence of wastefulness because a million dollars have been expended on a single ship of the United States navy, without completing it, says: "The British ship, the *Inflexible*, cost \$2,935,925, and ten ships of the *Dreadnaught* class cost \$23,000,000. Italy has built two ships which cost \$3,835,000 each. We cannot expect to build and equip war-ships cheaper than European nations. . . . When the war began, the United States did not have an iron vessel in their navy, and it was made up of a number of worthless old line-of-battle sailing ships, and

a few wooden propellers and steamers of slow speed. During the war, \$84,268,250 were expended for ships and armor. Ships to the value of \$15,643,824 were sold directly after the war, so that the total expenditure for ships during that period was \$68,144,426—a small price when it covers the cost of 189 vessels built and 497 purchased, with money worth but seventy-five cents on the dollar. Since the war, prior to the appropriation of the last Congress, only \$3,200,000 have been expended on new ships. During the same period Great Britain has expended \$156,000,000, France \$88,500,000, Germany \$37,100,000, for new ships."

—The fund raised in Boston to reward the Gay Head and Squibnocket Indians for their exertions in saving lives at the time of the wreck of the *City of Columbus*, amounted to thirty-five hundred dollars, and was taken to the island (Martha's Vineyard,) on the 26th and 27th of February, and distributed among eighty-eight persons.

—The central figure in the Canadian Parliament is also the most prominent figure in Canada. He is Sir John A. Macdonald, the real ruler of Canada, with but a short interruption, for twenty-five years, and the most distinguished man British North America has produced. He is Knight Commander of the Bath and a member of the Imperial Privy Council, which is a distinction enjoyed by no other man in Canada. The others are Honorable; he alone is Right Honorable, like William E. Gladstone. Sir John is seventy years old and has been a legislator for forty years.

—The recent statement of the Iron and Steel Association shows that in 1868, when only 7,225 tons of steel rails were made in this country, the average price was \$158.56 per ton; that in 1876, when 412,461 tons were turned out and only 287 were imported, the price was \$59.25 per ton. In 1880, when the rush of railroad construction was at its height, 968,075 tons were made in this country and 290,689 were imported, the price rose to \$67.50 per ton. In 1882, when the rush had subsided, 1,460,920 tons were made here, and the price was \$48.50 per ton. The price last year was \$37.56 per ton. More steel rails are being made in the United States than in Great Britain now.

—Full returns from the Kansas Congressional district in which the Free Traders made a fight show that Mr. Fuston has 5,889 majority. In 1882, the anti-Republican majority was 1,225.

—The *Machinery Market*, an English journal, speaking of the condition of trade in its particular field, says: "The year is likely to see important political changes on the other side of the Atlantic which will have their influence on business here. Events move rapidly in America, and the coming triumph of the Democratic party there means the triumph of the Free Trade movement in the States. It is not to be supposed that there will be free imports into the States, but a tariff for revenue only, which is the leading cry of the Democrats, will open an immense additional field for the sale of English manufactured goods in the States."

—The annual statement of the New York Life Insurance Company (published at length in THE AMERICAN of February 23d,) shows some large figures of business for 1883. The cash assets are now \$55,542,902, the policies in force 69,227, the insurance in force \$198,746,043,—this being an increase during 1883 of \$27,330,946. Computing at a four per cent. interest rate, which is the Company's rule, the surplus is \$5,002,514, exclusive of the amount specially reserved for Tontine policies. Other notable items in the statement are: Excess of interest over death-losses, \$449,771.60; increase in assets, \$4,742,505.90; increase in divisible surplus (Company's four per cent. standard), \$53,672.38; increase in Tontine surplus (Company's four per cent. standard), \$144,723.88; amount paid on matured Tontines, \$972,215.12; amount added to Tontine fund, \$1,116,939.00; increase in policies issued (over 1882), 3,383. Messrs. More & Vanuxem, agents for Pennsylvania, state that the business in this State during 1883 exceeded by fifty per cent. that of any previous year.

—The quantity of distilled spirits in the United States in October last was 115,949,235 gallons, of which the United States were taking care of 74,582,117 gallons in bond until the owners could find it convenient to pay the tax on it. The amount of human misery, says *The Nation*, the murders, the fires, the suicides, the defalcations, the loss of property and health, the divorces, the family shame and sorrow, stored up in this amount of liquor, is simply incalculable.

—It seems pretty well determined now that the recent dangerous illness from typhoid fever of Mrs. John Jacob Astor, of New York, arose from the defective sanitary conditions of her large and elegant house. It is said that the Astor mansion is built over one of those old choked water-courses which give so much trouble in New York, and which almost annually breed fever and malarial poison in certain localities.

—Homoeopathic doctors in Texas are numerous enough to form a State association, the first meeting of which will be held at Austin on the 1st of May. There are seventy-five or eighty homoeopathic practitioners in the State. They are confined to the cities and larger towns, none being found in the rural district.

—The New York Historical Society has determined to hold in April, 1889, a grand centennial anniversary celebration of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. A committee has been appointed to report a plan to carry out the purpose of the Society in a manner suitable "to the commemoration of the most important event in the history of the city, the State, and the nation." It is stated that the New York chamber of commerce will also take steps to celebrate this anniversary. The semi-centennial anniversary of Washington's inauguration was celebrated by the New York Historical Society in April, 1839, upon which occasion an oration was delivered by John Quincy Adams.

FINANCIAL AND TRADE REVIEW.

THURSDAY, March 13.

THE gold shipments are losing their importance and the movement is apparently near the end,—for the present, at least. The discount rate in London, in the open market, is at three per cent., and the greater ease of money there

has increased purchasers of American securities. There is, however, an abundant supply of funds in the great centres on this side, and the rates on call continue very low. The stock market has been generally well held up, and prices, as will be seen by the quotations below, do not vary much from the figures of last week. In New York, yesterday, there was a special movement in New York Central, making its quotations materially higher. The visible supply of wheat is now a little over 31 million bushels (a decrease of about 400,000), against 23½ millions at this time last year. The visible supply of corn continues to increase; it is now 15¼ million bushels, against 13¼ millions at this time last year. The crop reports are satisfactory.

The following were the closing quotations (sales,) of principal stocks in the Philadelphia market yesterday, as compared with those a week ago:

	March 12.	March 5.		March 12.	March 5.
Penna. R. R.,	59½	59½	Buff., N. Y. and P.,	8¼	8¼
Phila. and Reading,	29½	29½	North Penn. R. R.,	67	66½
Lehigh Nav.,	47½	47½	United Cos. N. J.,	195	bid 196
Lehigh Valley,	71¼	71½	Phila. and Erie,	18	bid 18
North Pac., com.,	21	21	New Jersey Cent.,	88¼	88¼
North Pac., pref.,	46½	46½	Ins. Co. of N. A.,	32¼	31½
Northern Central,	61½	bid 61¼			

The following were the closing quotations of United States securities in the Philadelphia market yesterday:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 4½s, 1891, reg.,	113¼	113¼	U. S. curr. 6s, 1895,	129	
U. S. 4½s, 1891, coup.,	113¼	113¼	U. S. curr. 6s, 1896,	131	
U. S. 4s, 1907, reg.,	122¼	123	U. S. curr. 6s, 1897,	133	
U. S. 4s, 1907, coup.,	123¼	124	U. S. curr. 6s, 1898,	135¼	
U. S. 3s, reg.,	101		U. S. curr. 6s, 1899,	137	

The following were the closing quotations (bids,) of principal stocks in the New York market yesterday, compared with those a week ago:

	March 12.	March 5.		March 12.	March 5.
Central Pacific,	58¼	60½	New York Central,	121¼	117¼
Canada Southern,	54¼	54¼	Oregon and Trans.,	19¼	19¼
Den. and Rio Grande,	18	18¼	Oregon Navigation,	87	87¼
Delaware and Hud.,	108	108¼	Pacific Mail,	51¼	51
Del. Lack. and W.,	128¼	129½	St. Paul,	91¼	92¼
Erie,	24½	24½	Texas Pacific,	19½	19½
Lake Shore,	102½	103½	Union Pacific,	77¼	81¼
Louis and Nashville,	48½	49¼	Wabash,	15¼	15½
Michigan Central,	91	92	Wabash, preferred,	26¼	26¼
Missouri Pacific,	89½	91½	Western Union,	74¼	73¼
Northwestern, com.,	118	119¼	West Shore, bds.,	55¼	

The New York banks in their statement on the 8th inst. showed a diminution of \$5,879,300 in their surplus reserve, but they still held \$12,820,675 in excess of legal requirements. Their specie stock was \$71,898,100. (At the corresponding date last year, they held \$51,519,700 in specie.) The Philadelphia banks in their statement for last week showed an increase in the item of loans of \$860,098, in national bank notes of \$15,277, in due to banks of \$174,758, and in circulation of \$15,414. There was a decrease in the item of reserve of \$24,256, in due from banks of \$904,124, and in deposits of \$144,717. The banks had \$6,152,000 loaned in New York.

The specie exports from New York last week were very large, reaching \$6,384,650, of which all but \$254,756 was in gold. The specie imports at New York were \$70,486.

The *Ledger* (Philadelphia,) of this date says: "The money market continues easy and rates are not notably changed. Ample capital is offered for loans. There were one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold exported to Europe yesterday, and more is expected to go in Saturday's steamers, but not a very large amount. Call loans are quoted at three and five per cent., and first-class commercial paper at four and six per cent. In New York there is a good demand reported for first-class endorsed commercial paper. The quotations are: Sixty to ninety days' endorsed bills receivable, four and four and one-half per cent.; four months' acceptances, four and one-half and five and one-quarter per cent.; and good single names, having four to six months to run, five and one-half and six and one-half per cent. Yesterday, in New York, call money loaned at two per cent. all day."

In crop reports there is nothing very important. Reports are quite current of injury to the winter wheat, but there is nothing positive as yet, and the crop in the different winter-wheat States looks on the whole quite promising. As most of it is now unprotected with snow, March weather may yet do more or less injury. From Great Britain the advices are favorable, and there is a prospect of a good crop at that point. There is no complaint of drought now in California, and the crop at that point promises to be a large one. The amount of land seeded is claimed to be the largest in the history of the State.

The exports of petroleum from the United States for the month of January last were \$3,285,783, as against \$3,506,545 for January, 1883. For the seven months ended January 31st, 1884, the exports were \$28,539,774, as against \$25,910,516 for the seven months ended January 31st, 1883.

The Governor of California recommends that the Legislature abolish the railroad commission of that State, and the enactment of laws for the assessment and collection of income taxes from all corporations doing business in the State, and that their property be sold if such taxes are not paid, and that the Constitution be amended so as to fix a maximum rate of charges for the transportation of freight and passengers on all railroad lines in the State.

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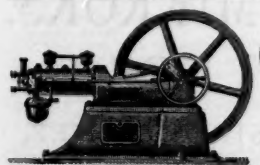
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